

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

THE
African Repository



Vol. XLIX.]

FEBRUARY, 1873.

[No. 2.]

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EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY expects to dispatch an expedition for Liberia on the 1st of May, 1878. To industrious and worthy people of color, the Society will give passage and subsistence on the voyage—made in about forty days—and support for the first six months after landing. Single adult persons get ten acres, and families twenty-five acres of land. These are all gifts—never to be repaid. Those wishing to remove to Liberia should make application, addressed to Rev. William McLain, D. D., Financial Secretary, or to William Coppinger, Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society, Washington, D. C.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

Published on the first of every month, is the official organ of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY. It is intended to be a record of the Society's proceedings, and of the movements made in all parts of the world for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. It is sent without charge, when requested, to the Officers of the Society and of its Auxiliaries, to Life Members, and to Annual Contributors of ten dollars and upwards to the funds of this Society. To subscribers it is supplied at One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Remittances for it may be made to the address of the Financial or the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

THE

African Repository.

Vol. XLVIX.] WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY, 1873.

[No. 2.

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN
COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED JANUARY 21, 1873.

OBITUARY.

During the past year an unusually large number of the early friends and patrons of the Society have been removed by death. Among them were five Vice Presidents and three Life Directors.

The death of Rev. RALPH RANDOLPH GURLEY, which occurred on the 30th of July, was an event peculiarly affecting, not only to the executive officers of the Society, but to the friends of the cause throughout this country and in other lands. By his earnest and faithful devotion to its interests for half a century, he became extensively known and greatly beloved. Mr. Gurley commenced his labors as General Agent in 1822; was elected Corresponding Secretary in 1839; and was made Vice President and Life Director in 1854. Deeply impressed with the magnitude and importance of the enterprise, with an abiding faith in its success, and with a spirit of gentleness and forbearance which commended him to the confidence of the public, he presented and enforced its principles and its aims with great eloquence, both in this country and in England. He made three personal visits to Liberia: one in 1824, and while there prepared a plan for the civil government of the Colony, which was adopted, and which is, substantially, still in force; one in 1849, under instructions from the Government of the United States; and one in 1867, when he was permitted

to see and rejoice over what had been achieved. The name of Gurley, as identified with African Colonization, will be held in affectionate and grateful remembrance by Christian philanthropists down through the ages to come.

The Rev. THOMAS C. UPHAM, D. D., of Maine, is another name which will long be cherished as an enlightened friend and advocate of the cause. He was elected Vice President in 1848, and it continued to have his firm confidence and support while he lived, and was not forgotten in his last will. For a period of forty years, Mr. Upham was widely known and highly esteemed as a Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in Bowdoin College. He was a man of great purity of life, whose Christian character is beautifully exhibited in his published works.

In the death of Hon. RALPH I. INGERSOLL, of Connecticut, we have lost a very intelligent and abiding friend. He was elected Vice President of the Society in 1853, and most cheerfully gave his annual contribution to it till the close of his long life. Mr. Ingersoll was an eminent lawyer, a wise counsellor, and a statesman of no ordinary reputation. He held offices of high public trust both in the State and nation, and having served well his generation, died in the faith of the Gospel.

Another man whose loss we mourn was the Hon. GEORGE F. FORT, Ex-Governor of New Jersey, who was elected Vice President in 1853. The principles and objects of this Society ever received his hearty indorsement, and their prevalence gave him real pleasure. As a citizen, Mr. Fort was much respected and beloved for his soundness of judgment, his integrity of character, and his faithfulness to duty.

It is also our painful duty to record the decease of JOHN BELL, M. D., of Pennsylvania, elected Vice President of this Society in 1850. Dr. Bell was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, which was organized in 1826, and almost till his death he was an active and valuable member of its Board of Managers. His faithful watchfulness over its interests, his promptness in the discharge of duty, and his ever courteous demeanor, can be duly appreciated only by those who were so long and so happily associated with him. Nor was the Colonization enterprise the sole object of his

benevolent regard. He deeply sympathized with and aided, as he had the ability and opportunity, other like philanthropic institutions.

We would not fail to mention also WILLIAM SILLIMAN, Esq., of Louisiana, and Hon. WILLIAM NASH, of Vermont, who were Life Directors of this Society. Mr. Silliman was made such in 1852, and Mr. Nash in 1860. They were both men who were respected and esteemed in the communities where they lived, for their excellence of character and their Christian life.

And there are three other names no longer among the living, not to be forgotten in our report, viz:

Prof. SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, LL.D., late President of the New York Branch of this Society, whose practical mind contributed to give to the world the invaluable benefits of the magnetic telegraph, for which he received the highest honors and the lasting gratitude of the enlightened nations of the earth. Prof. Morse, like his venerated father, the Rev. Dr. Jedediah Morse, was among the first to embrace and inculcate the principles of African Colonization; and though conscious of his world-wide fame, and realizing the infirmities of age, he did not hesitate to accept the Presidency of the New York Colonization Society, and publicly to advocate its claims.

Rev. JOHN SEYS, D. D., for nearly forty years honorably identified with our work in this country and in Liberia, and with Christian Missions in Western Africa, and more recently as Minister Resident and Consul General of the Government of the United States to the Government of Liberia; it was his great gratification to see the oldest Mission of the Methodist E. Church take form in an Annual Conference of some twenty-five preachers, with their bishop, all of the colored race, and a Republic established and flourishing on that once benighted Coast.

Hon. EDWARD JAMES ROYE, the fifth President of Liberia, for a quarter of a century an enterprising and successful merchant at Monrovia; to him belongs the honor of first exporting African products to this country and to England in his own vessel, carrying Liberian papers, and sailing under the Liberian flag.

FINANCES.**RECEIPTS.**

The receipts have been—

From donations.....	\$10,603 79
From legacies.....	16,921 45
Interest on investments and investments realized.....	2,255 00
For education in Liberia.....	1,056 00
From other sources.....	2,500 98

Receipts.....	\$33,337 22
Balance in the treasury, January 1, 1872.....	324 27

Making the resources of the year.....	<u>\$33,661 49</u>
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DISBURSEMENTS.

The payments have been as follows:

For the carriage of emigrants from their homes to the port of embarkation, and for their passage and settlement in Liberia.....	\$12,189 33
For interest on borrowed money.....	879 28
For loan returned.....	1,000 00
For insurance, taxes, and repairs of "Colonization Building".....	941 56
For paper and printing the African Repository.....	1,963 65
For education in Liberia.....	1,150 00
For salaries of Secretaries and Agents, printing Annual Report, litigating will cases, expenses of Auxiliary Societies, stationery, fuel, postage, &c.....	14,951 36

Disbursements.....	\$33,075 18
Balance in treasury, January 1, 1873.....	586 31

Total.....	<u>\$33,661 49</u>
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The wide-spread financial depression, occasioned in no small degree by the extensive fires that have prevailed, and the general occupation of the public mind with the Presidential election, have had their influence in lessening the receipts of all benevolent institutions.

EMIGRATION.

Our regular fall expedition was despatched in the barque Jasper, from New York, November 21; the emigrants having arrived in that city on the previous evening in the steamer San Salvador, from Savannah. They numbered one hundred

and fifty, mostly in families, and were all from the State of Georgia, viz: 24 from Sparta, Hancock county; 32 from Hawkinsville, Pulaski county; 35 from Milledgeville, Baldwin county, and 59 from Valdosta, Lowndes county. Fifty-nine chose to locate at Arthington, an interior town on the St. Paul's River, and ninety-one at Philadelphia, a new settlement at Cape Palmas. Fifty-six reported themselves as communicants in the Methodist and Baptist Churches, with one licensed minister of the Gospel. Ninety-two were twelve years old and upwards; forty were between twelve and two years; and eighteen were under two years of age. Of the adult males, twenty-five were farmers, and one cooper and one carpenter.

Messrs. Yates and Porterfield, of New York, with whom the contract had been made for their carriage in the Jasper, have long been engaged in the West African trade, and they fully provided for their comfort and subsistence, by having houses built for them on the main deck, which were spacious and airy, and by furnishing provisions of good quality and in abundant quantity. In addition to their baggage and the customary stores and tools for their support and use during their first six months after arrival, a cane sugar mill was shipped on the Jasper for Mr. Jefferson Bracewell, at his order, for which he pays \$225, exclusive of freight and insurance.

Dr. John N. Lewis, who had just graduated from the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, accompanied the emigrants, and will enter on the practice of his profession on landing in his native country.

These one hundred and fifty emigrants make the whole number colonized by the Society since the war to be 2,987, and a total, from the beginning, of 14,975: exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans, which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 20,697 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

Objections are often urged against exporting laborers out of the country. In answer to such we think it sufficient to say—The small number of emigrants annually sent to Liberia, compared with the large accessions to this country from foreign lands, is too insignificant for serious consideration. Besides,

inasmuch as some of the colored population wish to go, and Liberia desires them to come, it seems neither kind nor just to try to keep them here. Moreover, we believe it to be a duty we owe both to them and to Africa to colonize them.

SATISFIED.

The barque Edith Rose, which was mentioned in our last Report to have gone to sea from Hampton Roads, Virginia, on the 7th November, with two hundred and forty-five emigrants, arrived at Monrovia after a pleasant passage of thirty-seven days. At a meeting held on the day before leaving the vessel, they unanimously adopted and directed the publication of a paper, declaring that "in respect to food there has been the greatest abundance and that which was good," and "the utmost kindness has invariably obtained, being unexceptionable and satisfactory."

From letters from members of this emigration, the following brief extracts are taken:

Mr. Scott Mason, a prominent man in the large party from Clay Hill, York county, South Carolina, under date of April 12, says:

"I and my family, and the majority of the people that came out with me, are enjoying good health, and we all tender to you and the Colonization Society our hearty thanks for your great kindness in planting us on the land of our ancestors. I and the majority of the emigrants are entirely satisfied with our new home and country."

Mr. Jefferson Bracewell, the head of a family of sixteen and of a company of sixty-eight persons from Valdosta, Georgia, wrote June 20:

"My family are all well at this time. I did not lose one of them in the fever. The members of my company are all well except one, who is not now in bed. As soon as I could commence farming, I went to work. To-day I have about two acres in sugar cane—the most of it is higher than my head—three in corn, two in rice, and six in cassada. I am also eating corn and potatoes of my own raising. I have built me a house, and am building another. I want you to send me a sugar cane

mill, fourteen inches in diameter, with two boilers, one fifty and the other holding sixty gallons. I would have written to you before this, but I wanted to know something about things here. This is a good country."

Mr. Peter Mountain, an industrious emigrant from Windsor, Bertie county, North Carolina, states, August 9:

"We are all well and perfectly satisfied with our new settlement. I thank my Father in heaven that, through His mercy, I am in Liberia. I have not any further use for the United States."

Mr. June Moore, the leader of the party just referred to from South Carolina, thus expresses himself, August 21:

"I write to let you know that I am well, and that I thank God that I came to Liberia. I like the face of the country, and find our land to be rich. I beg to say to you, from my heart, that I am well satisfied, and I know that I can make a good living, and money, too, in Liberia. I never expect to go back to the United States to live, and I hope God will bless the Colonization Society for helping poor colored people to Liberia, where they can be somebody, if they try."

An estimable citizen of North Carolina, in a business letter of date July 22, 1872, incidentally remarks:

"I have received letters from some of my people in Liberia. They write they are doing well and are satisfied, and also that their children are going to school, and they have regular night meetings and preaching on Sunday, having built a church since they arrived out. John says any man that will work can live, and some of them say with one half the labor it requires here."

APPLICATIONS.

There exists a strong and growing desire among the people of color to remove to Liberia, satisfied that they will do better and be more happy there than anywhere in the United States. They are aware that in Liberia each adult emigrant is given ten acres, and every family receives twenty-five acres of land; that there is no prejudice or rivalry of race in the road to promotion, dignity, and honor; and that life, property, and the pur-

suit of happiness are not only the acknowledged, but the equally respected right of every one in the nation.

Not a few of these people recognize the Providence which has secured their freedom, as also making them instruments of good to their fatherland. *The Christian Recorder*, the organ of the African Methodist E. Church in the United States, recently gave utterance to the following pregnant sentiments:

"The fact is, the evangelization of Africa has at last to fall upon the negro. He is to be the man of God's right hand in redeeming its millions. We know that the politicians tell us this is exceptional; but indeed it is altogether in keeping with great social laws. We do not stop to argue the question whether colored Americans are so identified with Africa as to be called 'its own people.' But we do say, as the Irish American is *nearer* to Ireland than any other part of the American people, and *he feels so*, even so are we nearer to Africa; and, therefore, must we feel for its conversion more keenly than any others, and labor more assiduously."

Scarcely a week passed during the year that the Society did not receive applications for passage to Liberia. In February, these included 13 residents of Georgia, 214 of Florida, and 550 of Alabama; and in March, 50 of the inhabitants of North Carolina, 200 of South Carolina, and 300 of Georgia; making a total of 1,327 persons, in five of the Southern States, who solicited our aid within the two months mentioned. And since the last emigrants embarked—on the 21st November—we have received a list of 239 names from Hawkinsville, Pulaski county, Georgia, earnestly requesting to be sent the coming May, and from a company of about 200 persons at House Creek, Wilcox county, Georgia, who, with other parties not named above, make a total of over 600 desiring to leave this year for Liberia.

All of these applications were voluntary and unsolicited, and were mainly caused by letters which the applicants themselves received direct from relatives and acquaintances who have settled in that Republic. The class of people and the motives which govern them, may be learned from the annexed copies of their appeals to us, written, it is believed, by those intending to emigrate:—

A writer says: "I have one hundred and ninety-two names of persons, in families, who are ready to go at any time. They beg me to ask you to do all you can to send them. This number is composed of farmers, carpenters, blacksmiths, and ministers of the Gospel. Most of them are young persons or in the prime of life."

Another remarks: "We have now a company of about three hundred, who want a passage to Liberia as soon as the Society can give it. You will please let me hear from you very soon. The company is made up of first-class men and women."

A third mentions that in a party of fifty persons, the heads of "three families are communicants in the Presbyterian Church, and several others are members in good standing of the Methodist E. Church. The men are those that Liberia needs—hard-working men, mostly farmers. One of them has heard from some of his relatives in Liberia, and he is anxious to join them."

A fourth writes: "We pray that the Society will give us a passage to Cape Palmas, as we are anxious to join our relatives and friends there, who are waiting to greet us on our arrival. We have in our number some of the best farmers and mechanics in this State. We all want a permanent home, which we believe we can never get until we reach our own land—Africa. We hope soon to hear what conclusion your honorable body has arrived at, so that we will know in time what to do. Our total number is one hundred and sixty-two persons, nearly all in families."

A fifth states: "There is considerable zeal manifested to learn all we can of Liberia. Having a large colored population in this county, we can leave here with three hundred. Most of our people are poor, owing to the very low price paid for labor since the surrender. It is only sufficient to keep us from starvation. Very few have anything left after a year's hard work. We will probably be able to get sufficient clothing, but cannot the Society provide for our transportation to the port of shipment? Among us are carpenters, blacksmiths, bricklayers, plasterers, cabinet-makers, wheelwrights, brickmakers and others. Our members are mostly professors of religion."

LIBERIA.

Constitutional controversies, which had been in agitation for several years, and an intense excitement growing out of the negotiation of a loan of £100,000 stg., in London, by the party in power, against which measures the opposition earnestly protested, have quieted down; and during the last twelve months peace and order have prevailed; agricultural, mechanical, mercantile and professional pursuits have been successfully prosecuted, and intellectual, moral, and religious interests have not been neglected.

HON. JOSEPH J. ROBERTS, recalled to the Presidency, entered on the duties of his fifth term, of two years each, January 1, 1872, "amid great rejoicing and enthusiasm." The origin, purpose, and destiny of the Republic are thus forcibly presented in his recent Inaugural Address:

"It is beyond reasonable cavil, that Liberia was planted in accordance with a divine purpose. This conclusion, to my mind, is made clearly apparent by the numerous and unmistakable interpositions of an overruling Providence in her behalf during the many perilous vicissitudes through which she has passed. It is to me also clear that, in establishing Liberia, God designed to make of her an instrument of good, in imparting to Africa the inestimable blessings of a Christian civilization. It was in the spirit of this mission that our pioneer fathers laid here, in blood and sweat, the foundations of a Christian State, upon which, they confidently hoped, would be erected an abiding negro nationality, that would not only reflect honor upon the race, wheresoever scattered, but also demonstrate its capacity for self-government and the proper maintenance of free institutions."

The relations of Liberia with the natives are of the most friendly character. Its mission and duty to this vast population are thus clearly recognized in the same Inaugural Address:

"It is extremely desirable that the whole aboriginal population of the Republic should be drawn, as rapidly as possible, within the circle of civilization, and be fitted by suitable educational training for all the duties of civil and social life; and

thus, too, we shall be exerting a hallowed influence upon the tribes of our far interior."

"The past few months," observes the *Lone Star*, issued at Monrovia, "have found our farmers busily engaged in the cutting and grinding of sugar-cane, and the manufacture of sugar. Most of the steam-engines up the St. Paul's have consequently been actively employed, and the verdant banks of the river have been a scene of lively industry. Some sixty thousand pounds of sugar are shortly to be shipped, we understand, by Mr. Sharp. Mr. Washington, Messrs. Dunbar & D'Coursey, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Roe are also making fair crops. And last, but not least, Mr. W. Spencer Anderson hopes, we are informed, to make his estate furnish the market with a creditable return in sugar. Besides these there is a considerable quantity manufactured by various farmers up the river, who employ hand or cattle-power in the making of their sugar."

The Minister Resident and Consul General to Liberia of the Government of the United States lately wrote to the *St. Louis Democrat*, as follows: "Liberians are now discovering the fact, that coffee is to their country of by far greater importance than cotton has proved to ours. The coffee has been pronounced by those of great experience in the cultivation of the article equal in quality to any in the world, and superior to most. One decade more, I am quite certain, the prolific soil of Liberia will be shaded by an almost uninterrupted coffee grove, stretching along the Liberian Coast from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas."

The *Republican*, published at Monrovia, states that "Messrs. McGill Brothers purchased last month the schooner 'Summerside,' 120 tons, formerly of Bristol. They have sold to Mr. W. F. Nelson their schooner 'Cupid.' The cargo which had been ready for the 'Cupid's' trip to England, 38,000 gallons of palm oil, was shipped by the steamer 'Africa' to Liverpool."

"On the 12th October, the schooner 'Petronilla' arrived in our harbor, having been purchased in New York for the firm of our two enterprising young merchants here, Messrs. Sherman & Dimery."

The *Lone Star* again says: "We would not refrain from making a passing allusion to what seems to us to promise to be, at no distant day, one of the great sources of wealth and influence in this country. We have before the mind's eye the thriving establishments of certain mercantile gentlemen, some of long standing, and others which have sprung up within very recent years, and their daily increasing wealth, with their ramifications far and near. Among these we may mention the old, familiar, and prosperous firm of McGill Brothers, now successfully and satisfactorily conducted by Messrs. J. & R. McGill, two young gentlemen who manifest a fair talent for commercial business. Again, there are the wealthy and prosperous establishments of Hon. D. B. Warner, Gabriel Moore & Son, Messrs. Sherman & Dimery, Henry Cooper, Esq., W. F. Nelson, Esq., (Mayor of Monrovia,) and G. Creswick, Esq. These are all flourishing establishments here, to which we refer as our leading mercantile houses, and in support of our opinion concerning the commercial advancement which Liberia has made, and bids fair to continue to be making for years, much to the substantial wealth and prosperity of the country.

"It is well known that most of the establishments above-named deal with many of the principal commercial houses of the first and various markets of the world; that year after year the exports of our produce are considerably increasing in quantity, and frequently in variety; and that additions and improvements are being almost constantly made by some one or another of these merchants to his establishment, to meet the increasing demands for accommodation for his trade. We may instance the recent importation of several cranes, among which were two for W. F. Nelson, Esq., and one for Messrs. Sherman & Dimery. Also the considerable additions which have been made to the store of G. Creswick, Esq., supplemented by the importation of an iron bridge, to be extended to the verge of the river's bank, and which is intended to be shortly erected. Again, there is the large warehouse which is being built for Henry Cooper, Esq., and the fine wharf accommodation of W. F. Nelson, Esq., all of which may be taken as undoubted evidences of their business, respectively, being lucra-

tive. What Liberia wants are men of energy, enterprise, and capital, to draw out her vast resources, and a population skilled in mechanical and agricultural pursuits."

EDUCATION.

Thirty-eight scholars, of whom five are native Africans, are stated to be in the Preparatory Department of Liberia College, and ten students in the College proper. The proportions in the several grades are about the same as are in most of the new western colleges in this country, and for the same reason. The young men, when half educated or less, are called away to go into business, because they are better qualified than any others that can be had. A large Freshman Class is expected for the coming year.

The Schools of this Society at Arthington and Brewerville are reported to be "in healthy operation," with about one hundred and thirty pupils, and the teachers in punctual and regular attendance. As soon as a suitable building, in course of erection at Arthington, is completed, an additional school will be opened there at our expense.

Other educational facilities are afforded in Liberia, as may be readily inferred by the following announcements in the *Republican* for August last:

Mr. A. B. KING "begs leave to inform the public that he will open a day-school in Monrovia on the third Monday of the present month, under the patronage of the Presbyterian Mission."

"We understand that Mr. DENNIS C. FERGUSON has also opened a school in Clay-Ashland, under the same auspices."

"The Methodist E. Mission school here has re-opened under the tuition of Mrs. MARY L. TIMBERLAKE, eldest daughter of the late BISHOP BURNS. The school closed on the marriage of Miss FANNIE JOHNSON."

"Trinity P. Episcopal Church school, Monrovia, W. M. RICHARDS principal, Miss SARAH BARCLAY assistant, is now open for the accommodation of pupils from all parts of the country. The interior and river settlements will do well to avail themselves of the advantages it affords."

EXPLORATIONS.

To Liberians is due the credit of exploring the country immediately east of the Republic, bringing to light a salubrious mountain region, well populated, and by more intelligent and more civilized tribes than those on the Coast.

"At the distance of about one hundred and twenty miles interiorward," writes a prominent Liberian, "is the country of the Barline people: a lofty, cool, mountainous country, containing a large and crowded population, numerous towns, unusual and superior civil regulations, and distinguished, withal, by great industrial energies. The capital of the country is a large city, surrounded by a wall of stone: here two market days are kept every week, and thousands of people, even from remote distances, come with goods, provisions, and cattle in large numbers, for sale."

Boporo and Toto-Korie are stated to be some one hundred miles almost directly east of Monrovia, with "a dry, healthy atmosphere, and in a rich country, abounding in beautiful landscapes, elevated hills and fertile valleys, with charming streams of water murmuring along. Here horses thrive and cattle abound, while the eyes may feast upon the rice and cotton fields, from the latter of which are annually manufactured those immense quantities of cloths that find their way to the Liberia, Sierra Leone, and other markets."

Musardu, estimated to be near one hundred miles northeast of Boporo, is reported to be "elevated two thousand feet above the level of the sea. The atmosphere is very dry. Musardu is an exceedingly healthy place; there was not one prostrate, sickly person in the town—containing a population of between seven and eight thousand."

MISSIONS.

A Christian Republic exists on the Continent of Africa, planted by American benevolence, through a Society encouraged to the attempt by resolutions and pledges of nearly all the different denominations in the United States. By the peace and protection which its presence secures, the native tribes are rendered accessible to missionary operations, and from it are taken

a class of helpers for the work of Christian missions of very great service.

The last Annual Report of the Massachusetts Colonization Society contains an elaborate examination of the question, as to what the several American Boards of Missions are doing for the regeneration of Western Africa, and what aid, in doing it, they derive from us? The investigation shows that these "Boards are dependent on us, almost exclusively, for men; that their missionaries, nearly all of them, are not men whom they have sent out as missionaries, but men, or the children of men, whom we have sent out as emigrants, and established there with means of subsistence."

The Report concludes:

"Here we have six Foreign Missionary Boards in the United States, reporting about one hundred and forty-two laborers in Liberia, of whom fifty-two are ordained ministers of the Gospel; numerous local churches, most of them containing converts from heathenism; Sabbath schools, day schools, and higher schools; and the work advancing beyond the civilized settlements, among the native tribes, who invite its progress. All this is true, and honestly told. But the cursory reader or hearer, if not well versed in African affairs, is liable to be grossly deceived by it. It will sound to him as if these six Boards had found fifty-two ministers of the Gospel of suitable character, and sent them out to Africa as missionaries to the heathen. On reflection, and reading more carefully, he may find that some, perhaps five or six of them, are native converts, the fruits of missionary labors. But he will be surprised to learn that, of the fifty-two ordained ministers, only two, one of whom has resigned, were sent out from this country as missionaries, and that Liberia herself has furnished the other fifty, and, except the wives of those two, and perhaps two or three other women, all of the ninety who are not reported as ordained.

"Many of these missionaries were ministers of the Gospel in the United States, who emigrated, like other emigrants, by the aid of the Colonization Society. The others have attained to their clerical standing in Liberia; some of them, but not all, having been aided in their preparation by the Missions. Four

of the ordained missionaries of the Northern Baptist Board are emigrants sent out by the Colonization Society since the war.

"For this state of affairs the Missionary Boards are not to blame. They have done what they could. They have sent out white laborers, ordained and unordained, who have labored there till death or failing health terminated their labors. By their generous sacrifices of life, health, and treasure, they have contributed largely towards the present ability of Liberia to furnish missionaries, and they are perfectly right in availing themselves of the supply which they have done so much to create.

"But the facts effectually dispose of the theory, that Africa is to be regenerated by Missionary Boards, without the aid of Colonization. Liberia is found to be absolutely indispensable as a nursery for missionaries, and must be sustained, if these missions are to live and prosper."

ENCOURAGEMENT.

Ethiopia's conversion to God is promised and assured. There are rays of light in different portions of the Continent, showing material, moral, and religious improvement. Not only is the Mohammedan ruler of Egypt protecting the Christian Missionary, but granting him favors. The late war in Abyssinia is being overruled for the spread of the Gospel in that interesting country. The diamond district continues to yield rich treasures, and the prospect is that the only remaining vestige of the nefarious slave-trade will be suppressed. Several expeditions are organizing for the thorough exploration of the unknown Central regions.

In West Africa, commerce is constantly growing, and the English language, with its noble and elevating literature, is rapidly spreading. Settlements of civilized and Christian colored people are extending along the Coast and pushing into the interior. Liberia has a bright future before her, with Churches, Schools, a College, wholesome laws, improved agriculture, a profitable trade, and a genial climate. This Society has abundant reason to thank God and take courage in the prosecution of its work.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr.		Cr.	
Received Donations		Paid Passage and support of Emigrants	
" Legacies	\$10,603 79	" Interest on Loans	\$12,189 33
" Interest on Investments	16,921 45	" For Education in Liberia	879 28
" Investments realized	1,935 00	" Taxes, Insurance and Repairs of Colonization Building	1,160 00
" Rents of Colonization Building	320 00	" Paper and Printing "The African Repository"	941 56
" Subscriptions to "The African Repository"	2,310 25	" Salaries of Secretaries, Printing Report and Tracts, Stationery, Postages, &c.	1,963 65
" For Education in Liberia.	190 73	" Salaries of Agents, Travelling Expenses, Litigating Will Cases, Expenses of Auxiliary Societies, &c.	6,805 71
" For Education in Liberia.	1,056 00	" Borrowed money	8,145 65
Balance on hand, January 1, 1872	33,337 22		1,000 00
Receipts	324 27	Disbursements	33,075 18
		Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1873	586 31
Total	\$33,661 49	Total	\$33,661 49

The Committee on Accounts have compared the charges on the Books with the vouchers for the year 1872, and find the same correct, with a balance of \$586 31.

ALMON MERVIN, } Committee.
J. W. CHICKERING, }

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21, 1873.

MINUTES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 21, 1873.*

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held this evening, at half-past seven o'clock, in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Ninth street, near G. The President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the chair.

The Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. John C. Smith, D. D., Pastor of the Church.

An introductory address was given by the President of the Society; and the Fifty-Sixth Annual Report of the Society was presented by the Corresponding Secretary, who also read extracts therefrom.

Addresses were delivered by the Rev. E. P. Humphrey, D. D., of Louisville, Kentucky; Rev. R. H. Nassau, M. D., of the Presbyterian Mission at Corisco, Western Africa; Hon. Horace Maynard, M. C.; and Hon. G. Washington Warren, of Boston.

The Society then adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock m., tomorrow, in its Rooms in the Colonization Building.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. John C. Smith, D. D.

COLONIZATION BUILDING,

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 22, 1873.*

The American Colonization Society met this day at 12 o'clock m., pursuant to adjournment: President Latrobe in the chair.

On motion, the reading of the Minutes was dispensed with.

Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, Col. Morgan L. Smith, and Rev. Samuel E. Appleton were appointed a Committee to Nominate the President and Vice Presidents of the Society for the ensuing year.

On motion of Col. Morgan L. Smith, it was

Resolved, That the Society returns its grateful acknowledgments to the Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, Rev. E. P. Humphrey, D. D., Rev. R. H. Nassau, M. D., Hon. Horace Maynard, and Hon. G. Washington Warren, for their very eloquent, impressive, and excellent addresses delivered last evening at the Fifty-Sixth Anniversary Meeting of this Society, and that they be requested to furnish copies for publication.

On motion of Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be extended to the Pastor and Trustees of the Fourth Presbyterian Church for their kindness and courtesy

in granting to this Society the use of their Church for its Annual Meeting last evening: and to the Choir for their acceptable music on the occasion.

Hon. Mr. Gregory, as Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, made a report, recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents of the Society, and nominating Ex-Gov. Charles S. Olden, of New Jersey, as an additional Vice President, viz:

President.

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice Presidents.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1833. Moses Allen, Esq., New York. | 1854. Rev. Edward R. Ames, D. D., Md. |
| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, New York. | 1854. Rev. James S. C. Finley, Illinois. |
| 1838. Robert Campbell, Esq., Georgia. | 1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri. |
| 1838. Hon. Peter D. Vroom, New Jersey. | 1854. Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., Missouri. |
| 1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia. | 1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, California. |
| 1840. Hon. Willard Hall, Delaware. | 1857. Richard Hoff, Esq., Georgia. |
| 1840. Gerard Ralston, Esq., England. | 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. |
| 1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I. | 1861. Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL.D., N. J. |
| 1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J. | 1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H. |
| 1845. Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, D. D., O. | 1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, New York. |
| 1845. Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, Ky. | 1862. Robert H. Ives, Esq., Rhode Island. |
| 1848. Hon. Thomas W. Williams, Conn. | 1862. Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1849. Rev. John Early, D. D., Virginia. | 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin. |
| 1849. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., Georgia. | 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pennsylvania. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1869. Hon. William C. Alexander, N. J. |
| 1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C. | 1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J. |
| 1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, New York. | 1869. Rev. S. Irenaeus Prime, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1853. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., Penn. | 1869. Rev. Benj. I. Haight, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1853. Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D., N. Y. | 1869. James B. Hosmer, Esq., Conn. |
| 1853. Edward McGehee, Esq., Mississippi. | 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. |
| 1854. Rev. Edmund S. Janes, D. D., N. Y. | 1871. Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, N. J. |
| 1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Penn. | 1872. Rt. Rev. John Johns, D. D., Virginia. |
| 1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Delaware. | 1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky. |
| 1854. Rev. Rob't Paine, D. D., Mississippi. | 1872. Dr. Harvey Lindsly, D. C. |
| 1854. Rev. Thomas A. Morris, D. D., Ohio. | 1873. Hon. Charles S. Olden, New Jersey. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Board of Directors.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Society do now adjourn, to meet on the third Tuesday in January, 1874, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in such place as the Executive Committee shall designate.

Attest:

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

ADDRESS BY HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.*

PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, MEMBERS OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY: We meet to-night to celebrate the Fifty-Sixth Anniversary of the American Colonization Society. Perhaps we have never met before under circumstances more worthy of remark. We are permitted to understand more clearly now than ever what has been and is to be our share in the mighty work of slow development, the fulfilment of prophecy in the Christianization of Africa. Towards this, unconscious and unappreciated agencies have for years been surely and steadily advancing. Who would have imagined, for instance, that slavery itself, now so happily at an end, would ever come to be regarded as having been from its very beginning among the most important of them all. And yet, may it not be truly said, that to slavery Africa will in the future be indebted for a whole nation of missionaries to aid in the accomplishment of the grand result.

Climate rendering this hopeless as the work of white men, it must be for black men to perform it; and slavery, which has given to the latter Christianity in our midst, has made that possible, which to human eyes would appear to have been impossible without it. For the vanguard, as it were, of this missionary host, our Society has effected a landing in Africa in founding the Republic of Liberia.

Whatever other influences, social or political, may be consequent upon our work, we are at least now permitted to see more clearly than before this one of its agencies for the future.

Contemporaneous with the growth of Liberia, there has grown up, keeping pace with it, an interest in Africa that culminated with the *Herald* expedition and the discovery of the discoverer. Throughout the civilized world the liberality of the principal and the energy of the agent have made Africa prominent, for the time being, in all men's minds.

The exploration of Denham and Clapperton, half a century ago, caused a temporary feeling, to which this Society was

* Delivered at the Fifty-Sixth Anniversary of the American Colonization Society, at Washington, D. C., January 21, 1873.

largely indebted for the contributions that enabled it to fit out its earlier expeditions.

Then came the voyages of the Landers down the Niger, to stimulate a flagging interest. Then, after many years, came Barth, whose ponderous volumes had an influence in the same direction; nor were Du Chailu and his gorilla story without their effect in keeping Africa before the public eye. Then came Livingstone's march from sea to sea within the tropics; then Grant and Speke; and then Baker, the companionship of whose wife made his narrative as attractive as a romance. Then came the interest caused by the silence of Livingstone, and, finally, his discovery, through the efforts of an individual of another people, when the nation of the lost traveler held carefully or cautiously aloof. Call the *Herald's* efforts by what slighting name men may, they have identified their author with the story of a Continent.

And now we have all England roused, and scarcely a newspaper appears that has not something in it about Africa. Sir Bartle Frere is sent out by the British Government on a mission touching the slave-trade on the Eastern Coast, and we have scarcely read the announcement of the fact, before we find that the Sultan of Zanzibar has just promised the commander of an American frigate to refrain from and discourage the inhuman traffic. Then come to us accounts of the thousands whom the diamond fields of Southern Africa have attracted from England; and now the communication, partially opened between Monrovia and the gold region about Musardu, suggests the thought of an emigration to Liberia at no distant day, not unlike that which has peopled California; and still later, perhaps like that which brings Ireland and Germany to America.

And during all this time what has been doing with the map of Africa? When this Society was founded "Sahara," or Great Desert, was the name given by geographers to all the interior space. Look now at the map. The names of the mighty lakes, of mountain ranges, of great rivers, of many peoples, have effaced the word "Sahara."

Fifty years ago our only notion almost of the native African was obtained from slave-ship cargoes. Now, we know of par-

tially civilized peoples, greedy of knowledge and most apt to imbibe it—peoples, too, among whom is marching Mohammedanism, as the precursor or the antagonist of Christianity.

Slavery! Liberia! Africa! How different is their aspect now from what it was half a century ago! Colonization, too, owing its existence to so many and such various motives! The slaveholder, the non-slaveholder, the religionist, the statesman, the politician, even, at seasons advocating it and contributing to its treasury. Colonization, living from hand to mouth from day to day, but living still, working still, succeeding still, hoping still, believing still; and now, in the light of events, seeing clearly before it one great object, at least worthy, most worthy, of living for, the building up of a missionary nation becoming more potent day by day, for the Christianity of a Continent by the only agents competent to the task—the fulfillment of prophecy, to which all that has been alluded to has been directly and inevitably tending.

Hence it is that I have felt justified in saying, that perhaps no meeting of our Society heretofore has been held under circumstances more remarkable than those that this night surround us.

ADDRESS BY HON. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, OF BOSTON.*

MR. PRESIDENT: To trace the reciprocal influence of Africa and America upon each other in the past and future will become an interesting study. These vast continents, occupying so large a space in opposite hemispheres, seem, as it were, to balance the globe. Ever since the discovery of the New World by Columbus, the enterprising colonists of the different nations of Europe, in settling their new possessions, brought thither the natives of Africa, to do for them the hardest and most menial labor. It was so in the new regions of South America, and it was so in the Thirteen British Colonies which dotted the Atlantic Coast: African toil worked in the mines, or cultivated the soil in the burning sun, for the benefit of the European colonists. When their labor was found unprofitable under a Northern sky, the native Africans became subjects of commerce, and

*Delivered at the Fifty-Sixth Anniversary of the American Colonization Society, at Washington, D. C., January 21, 1873.

equal profit was gained by those engaged in the slave-trade. This was the system fastened upon the American Colonies by the Mother Country. Under this condition of affairs, the United States achieved their independence; and yet, in their Constitution slavery was ignored, but at the same time the period in which the slave-trade should be prohibited was expressly postponed. In a few years, as slave labor and its products became exceedingly remunerative, notwithstanding the slave-trade had been denounced by law as piracy, the natural increase of the slaves became formidable, so that in the different States, in many instances, slave owners, following the example of Washington, in their wills manumitted their slaves. By these means, and by the abolition of slavery in the Northern States, a new class of people—the African freedmen—arose in the land. A cloud was discerned in the horizon, and fast gathering towards the zenith, which foreboded at some future day disaster to the young Republic.

Fortunately for the country, in a little more than a quarter of a century after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the American Colonization Society was established. Its sole object was to colonize in Africa our own free people of color, with their consent. No Africans had ever come from their own shores to America of their own accord. They were all brought here by force, and sold into slavery. The object of this Society, faithfully pursued to the end, has always been to return these and their descendants who wished to go to their fatherland.

The heroism, zeal, and marvellous success with which the founders of the Society labored, are without a parallel in history. Upon its straightforward and honest platform, patriotic men and statesmen of the country, without distinction of party, section, or sect, cordially worked together, keeping out of their deliberations all extraneous issues, and refraining studiously from the exciting topics and controversies of the day: their sole aim and motive was the good of their country and of the African race. By scrupulously following this conservative course, this Society founded a nation in Liberia; and in no other way could it have been done. More than that, this co-operation of eminent men from opposite sections served to

cement a union of sentiment and feeling conservative of the country.

When the Government of the United States, in enforcing the law against the slave-trade, captured a slave-ship, it was in a dilemma what to do with the recaptured Africans. It surely could not keep them here, whither they were brought by force; nor could it return them to Africa, with the liability of their being sold into slavery again. Then, in several instances, did this Society come to the aid of the Government, and with the means furnished by it placed them in Liberia, where, under the examples and instruction afforded them, they became good citizens. In this way, by the assent of the whole country, North and South, and through the agency of this Society, Liberia was strengthened, the slave-trade put down, and the Government extricated from an unpleasant predicament.

The Presidents of this Society have been selected by general consent from the Southern States; they have been heartily seconded and sustained by eminent and conscientious men of the North. It is, sir, twenty-one years ago, that in the absence of your predecessor, HENRY CLAY, then President, DANIEL WEBSTER, one of the Vice Presidents, presided over this Society at the Annual Meeting, and delivered an eloquent address, the last public address he delivered in Washington. In the year following, EDWARD EVERETT, who succeeded Mr. Webster as the premier in President Fillmore's Cabinet, addressed the Society, and in most eloquent terms portrayed its great achievements in the success and growth of Liberia, as favorably compared with that of our Colonies for the same period of time in their early history. In that eloquent address, which enthralled so many by the spell of oratory, and which is still remembered by those who heard it, he touched with power upon the enormity of—what? the slave-trade. Had he from this place lisped a word upon the enormity of slavery—the result of the slave-trade—the political elements which kept the country in even balance, though all the while in suspense, would have been then convulsed. But the characteristic forbearance on that delicate topic, which sufficed twenty years ago, could not answer the purpose much longer. It was felt then that the bursting of the storm was a question of time only; and “the

probabilities" were then calculated on all sides, both at home and abroad.

When the collision did come, President Lincoln at first handled "the subject" quite tenderly. He recommended to Congress a scheme of general emancipation with compensation, and also a plan for the colonization of the freedmen. If this recommendation had been at that time satisfactory to those who had taken up arms against the Government, the treasure of the country would have been poured out like water for it, and its unlimited credit would have been pledged in addition, while the seceding States would have been received with welcome.

But it was *not* in the order of Providence that this great consummation was by those means to be reached. It was by the mighty pen of LINCOLN, and by the equally mighty sword of GRANT, that slavery was abolished, and the limbs of the bondmen were set free, and the tongues of American citizens were loosened, so that slavery could be spoken of by every one and every where.

When the civil strife was allayed, those who, from misrepresentations incessantly practiced upon them, had been led to believe that the Colonization Society, in doing its own work, and in abstaining from the outcry against slavery, was therefore pro-slavery, came to the illogical conclusion, that because slavery is now abolished, the vocation of the Society is gone: that the Society is therefore, in their opinion, dead, and ought to be buried. The Society resolutely declines that service. Never was a greater mistake made by those who ignore the American Colonization Society.

Now that all the people of African descent in the United States are free, the field of its labor is immensely enlarged. The harvest for Colonization is, indeed, plenty; but the laborers are few, and scarce are its means.

But the argument is still flippantly urged against the Colonization of the freedmen in Africa, that the labor of so many able-bodied persons would be a loss to the public weal, and therefore it is the policy, and of course the duty, of the Government to discourage it in every way. But they who seek to keep those of African descent in this country, for the sake of

their labor, against their wish to go to their fatherland, do but justify the conduct of those who forced their ancestors here by following the slave-trade. Besides, emigration and immigration follow natural laws. The United States, which has gained so much by immigration from other countries, ought not to object to the emigration of the comparatively few Freedmen who desire to go to the land of their ancestors.

It is a sad mistake to suppose that this Society is operating adversely to the interests of the colored people. While those who believe that they are better off here will of course exercise their freedom of choice in remaining, it certainly cannot injure them or their prospects to know, that there is another and perhaps for them a better country to which they can repair—or at least their children or kindred—when disappointment or misfortune may overtake them. No country was ever injured by establishing flourishing colonies in other parts. Rather the greatness and glory of a nation are measured by the number of such colonies she has fostered. These but widen the circle of intercourse and enlarge the sphere of influence of the mother country, and it is her own fault if she does not gain largely by them.

Nor is it necessary any longer for those speaking in behalf of this Society to urge upon the Freedmen reasons why they should seek Liberia. Already more persons have applied to go than the Society has the means of sending. Freedmen, in their ardent desire to go, have petitioned the President of the United States that the Government would furnish them transportation to Liberia. Nor is it strange that the wonderful instinct of that sagacious people, which told them, somehow, when shut out from all intercourse with the outside world, of the great war waging for their freedom, and which prompted them in various artful ways to assist the Government, should now impel many of them to ask of the head of the nation, to whom they naturally look up as their deliverer, for the means of their going to the African Republic—the home of their choice.

The President of the United States has, in his last annual message, recommended to Congress a liberal appropriation for a regular mail communication by steamships with foreign na-

tions, for the promotion of commerce and amity with them, and for the maintenance of an efficient mercantile marine of the first class, available to the Government in any emergency; and it cannot be doubted that a subsidy to this Society, to enable it to maintain frequent mail communication with Liberia, and to furnish transportation to those who desire to colonize there, would meet his approval. This Society, which, unaided by the Government, has founded the Liberian nation, and has expended more than a million of dollars in colonizing and sustaining it, may well make such a claim of Congress, with a reasonable expectation that it will be granted. Congress may well be assured, that while subsidies granted to other organizations will necessarily be a source of individual profit to some extent, every dollar granted to this Society will enure to the benefit of the Freedmen and of the public.

In this matter of mail steamship communication, the Government of the United States is far behind that of Great Britain and of other nations. Great Britain enables, by subsidies, private companies to send a weekly line of steamers to the Western Coast of Africa, which touch at Liberia. In fact, by a postal treaty, the mails between Liberia and America go by these steamers, and then by the British steamships between England and the United States! It is no credit to this country that she is dependent upon Great Britain for mail communication with her own Colony, and by such a circuitous route.

Besides, Great Britain, France, and Germany are getting almost a monopoly of the valuable trade with the Western Coast of Africa, when the United States might and should secure the chief share. It follows, that those countries have a greater knowledge of the means, resources, and staple products of that region, than is readily obtained here. As a matter of commercial policy, without regard to Colonization, it would be desirable for us to have our own channels of communication, which should be direct, frequent, and regular. Commerce and trade always increase with the facilities extended. By frequent communication with Liberia, she would be stimulated to multiply her productions, and she would develop new wants for us to supply.

If Congress will make an appropriation sufficient to enable the Society to send a steamship every month, or even twice a

month, to Liberia, from the thousands now desiring to go, it could select for each trip those most fit, and the present supply would not be exhausted in a year. New applications would be made, and from the frequent passages, recurring at regular and short intervals, the intercourse that would be promoted between the colored people of the United States and of Liberia would be a great benefit to both countries.

There is a peculiar fitness and propriety in Congress making the proposed grant, if there be no moral obligation. The cost would be trifling compared with the object attained. Mr. WEBSTER at one time declared that he would be willing to set apart the whole proceeds of the public lands, if it were necessary, for so desirable a purpose.

In a short time the colored people who might wish to go would be able to pay a reasonable rate for their own transportation, and the opportunity offered to Liberians to revisit this country, for the purposes of trade, would be availed of, and so in a few years the African steamship line would be self-sustaining. In the meantime, should Congress lend a generous aid, larger donations and benefactions would come from private sources, as the beneficial results would be more apparent. In this way the United States would regain her prestige on the Western Coast of Africa.

In this way America may, under Heaven, be the means of requiting Africa for the service of millions of her race during the past three centuries. And Liberia, taking from us our language and literature, our form of government, the spirit of our laws, our civil and religious institutions, the model of our colleges and schools, and, above all, an ingrained hatred of slavery, and keeping its race pure and unmixed, may become the salt of Africa, wherewith the benighted people of that vast Continent may be preserved for a nobler and a Christian and civilized life.

OUR MEETINGS.

The Fifty-Sixth Anniversary of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, which was recently held in this city, and for some particulars of which we refer to the pages of the present REPOSITORY, was in every way a success, and cannot fail to give a new impulse to the grand work which it is called upon to do.

The sessions of the Board of Directors of the Society were largely attended, and were perhaps the most interesting and important that have ever been held. A committee was appointed to urge and promote the establishment of a line of steamers between the United States and Liberia, so as to afford regular and rapid communication for passengers and freight, and for the carriage of the mails direct between the mother and daughter Republics.

The present aspect of the Society is hopeful; and the labors of a new year are entered upon cheered by the assurance that the old and new friends of the cause not only stand firmer, but that the great objects of the Society, as contemplated at its origin both in relation to Africa and the American colored population, never appealed more forcibly to the sympathies and the liberality, and to the active efforts of the philanthropic and Christian public.

A GENEROUS OFFER.

Under date of Newark, N. J., January 18, 1873, the Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., one of the Life Directors of the American Colonization Society and a frequent contributor to its treasury, makes the following generous proposition:

"It would afford a great gladness to my heart to see the Society receive \$25,000 by a day early enough to fit out a large selection from the numbers eager and fit to go in May. I should be grateful to God for the privilege of being one of fifty to give \$500 each, and will hold myself in readiness to meet the conditions until the first of March. Church claims are instant and prospective, and this is my reason for coupling amount and time."

The period at which the Society has arrived is one of much moment. The necessity for more liberal contributions is increasing. Intelligent and Christian colored men in large numbers, seeing that their interest and welfare invite them to Liberia, and desiring to bear the blessed light and consolation of the Gospel to hundreds of thousands of their kin who are destitute of them, are anxiously entreating us for the means to go forward. Africa must not only have Christianity, but a Christian civilization. What more economical and enduring

missionary work than is thus presented? May our Heavenly father put it into the hearts of such of our friends as have the ability, to make up the sum and in the way and by the time already named.

EMIGRANTS TO LIBERIA.

This morning we made our way to Pier 8, North River, to find an expedition *en route* for Liberia, Africa, and were not disappointed. The steamer San Salvador had arrived during the night from Savannah, having on board one hundred and fifty emigrants, in families, for Liberia, sent out by the American Colonization Society. A Government steamer was there to convey them and their traps on board the bark Jasper, waiting for them in the North River, ready to sail for Liberia. Our object was to go with them down the bay, and see and hear what we could of this interesting contribution to Africa's regeneration. Africa's regeneration! which has been the grave of so many white missionaries. Rev. Dr. Anderson, of the American Board, many years ago, in recounting the efforts of his Board for Africa, had said: "If ever Western Africa is redeemed, it must be by means of her own sons or their descendants." Here were one hundred and fifty colored men, women, and children, families, bound for the Christian Republic in Africa. "Well," I said to a middle-aged woman who reminded me of Sojourner Truth, "you seem busy." "Yes, sah," she replied, as she rushed on to other work, "Ise encouraging de people keeping up dere spirits." But they did not seem much to need it, for I never saw emigrants to California, or anywhere else, go off more happily. The officer of the Government steamer called my attention to one of the leading men, and said, "There is a first-rate fellow, and as full of fun as an egg is of meat." Beneath all this outside, the real motive of the people in this great undertaking was apparent. There was one Methodist minister and nearly sixty professors of religion; and to deny that they knew what they were about, or were actuated by as good motives as characterize the movements of most persons, was impossible. To get out of the way of an intense and wicked prejudice against their race, to make homes for their families where they could own land, to participate in the regeneration of their fatherland, and such like, were the all-pervading and animating hopes of the company. We were glad to find that the Colonization Society had made ample provisions for the comfort and safety of the people. They went off under the smiles of a charming day, and with the blessing and best wishes of all who beheld the unusual scene. May God go with them, as He has apparently gone

with the numerous expeditions of the Society, until Liberia has become one of the nations of the earth, destined to do for Africa what Plymouth Colony did for the United States.

[*New York Correspondent of the Watchman and Reflector.*]

NOT THESE THINGS.

It is wondrous how far some men will travel out of their way to kill an innocent sheep against which they may happen to have some old grudge. It matters not how crooked or thorny the path may be, the bleat of the jaded animal suffices to stir up the wolf of an old spite and set the feet in motion for reaching the spot for another kick or thrust. A case of this sort appears in the remarks of one or two newspapers in Vermont, concerning a recent expedition of enterprising colored emigrants to Liberia, West Africa. It is presumed that these papers possess no personal malice toward the one hundred and fifty Freedmen, sixty of whom are professed Christians, with one minister of the Gospel, who, animated by missionary and philanthropic motives as well as by the honorable desire of bettering their temporal condition, after due consideration of the facts, with all the light they could obtain, honestly arrive at the conclusion that it is as well their duty as for their interest to remove to the Republic of Liberia. Nor do they probably regard the poverty of these people, who strongly desire and firmly resolve upon emigration to that country, as a crime worthy of punishment, by the cold refusal of philanthropic men and women to afford them the needful aid to effect their end. Nor is it credible that they design to set up such a distinction of color and race between these descendants of Africa and those of other climes, as to deny them the same privilege of emigration to any quarter which they choose, that they freely award to all other citizens of this country.

No, it is not that these people are colored—not that they deliberately seek to reach Africa—not that they are poor and ask help; no! it is not these things, nor anything like them, that incite the sharp flings of the *Montpelier Watchman* and one or two of its imitators, at the Colonization Society and its munificent friends, of the dead and the living, who have for years been struggling to plant the institutions of American civilization and religion in the soil of the African Continent by means of aid to enterprising colored emigrants. Alas! it is the Colonization Society, that helps these poor emigrants, and bears religion in a most effective way to Africa—that same old sheep that has borne so much wool and afforded so many garments to the naked, and so much food for the hungry, and that ought to have died years ago, but that “won’t die.” Give it another thrust, and away with it!—*Vermont Chronicle.*

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of December, 1872, to the 20th of January, 1873.

MAINE.	
<i>Minot</i> .—Jas. E. Washburn, \$30;	
"From another source" by	
James E. Washburn, \$1.....	\$31 00
<i>Waterville</i> .—Prof. G. W. Keely...	10 00
<i>Bath</i> .—Mrs. H. M. Ellingwood,	
by Rev. Dr. Fliske.....	5 00
	46 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
<i>Bristol</i> .—A. M. Cavis, \$10; S.	
Cavis, H. M. Abbott, ea. \$5; by	
S. Cavis.....	20 00
VERMONT.	
<i>West Rutland</i> .—Legacy of Abner	
Mead, additional.....	728 80
MASSACHUSETTS.	
By Rev. D. C. Haynes (\$323.08.)	
<i>Boston</i> .—Albert Fearing, \$50; Ed-	
ward Wigglesworth, \$40; Amos	
A. Lawrence, J. G. Cushing,	
George H. Kuhn, each \$25;	
Misses Newman, Wm. R. Law-	
rence, Edward Wheelwright,	
Thomas S. Williams, J. Hunt-	
ington Walcott, ea. \$20; J. C.	
Braman, \$15; Peter Butler,	
Roger Walcott, ea. \$10; J. W.	
Blake, \$5; Benj. Thaxter, \$3...	308 00
<i>Beverly</i> .—John Pickett, \$5; Mrs.	
Pickett, \$2; Washington street	
Cong. Church and individuals,	
\$8.06.....	15 08
	323 08
CONNECTICUT.	
<i>South Windsor</i> .—S. T. Wolcott...	8 00
NEW YORK.	
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$340.00.)	
<i>New York City</i> .—H. K. Corning,	
Yates & Porterfield, ea. \$100;	
Molt & Co., \$10; Cap. A. Alex-	
ander, \$5.....	215 00
<i>Yonkers</i> .—Joseph Masten.....	25 00
<i>Poughkeepsie</i> .—Friend of the cause	
	100 00
	340 00
NEW JERSEY.	
<i>Oraniden</i> .—"From a family".....	25 00
<i>Flemington</i> .—W. P. Emery.....	5 00
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$50.00.)	
<i>Newark</i> .—Rev. Wm. H. Steele,	
D. D.....	50 00
	80 00
PENNSYLVANIA.	
<i>Providence</i> .—Elijah Weston.....	5 00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
<i>Washington, D. C.</i> —Miscellaneous	
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$53.00.)	286 08
<i>Washington</i> .—Dr. Harvey Linds-	
ly, W. W. Corcoran, a friend,	
through Hon. Sam'l H. Hunt-	
ington, ea. \$50; Hon. Peter	
Parker, \$25; Wm. B. Todd, B.	
L. Jackson, Moses Kelly, ea.	
\$20; Dr. J. J. Hall, J. M. Car-	
lisle, Dr. W. G. Palmer, C. E.	
Gregory, ea. \$10; Dr. J. B.	
Blake, Major B. Burch, Wm.	
M. Shuster, Wm. R. Hilley,	
Gen Benj. Alvord, ea. \$5.....	\$300 00
<i>Georgetown</i> .—Chas. M. Matthews	20 00
	556 08
GEORGIA.	
<i>Augusta</i> .—Robert Campbell.....	50 00
INDIANA.	
<i>Bloomington</i> .—Mrs. Jane Hemp-	
hill, by H. H. McMillan, \$10;	
Rev. E. Ballantine, D. D., \$1...	11 00
FOR REPOSITORY.	
<i>MAINE-Belfast</i> .—Joseph William-	
son, to Jan. 1, 1873.....	1 25
<i>NEW HAMPSHIRE-Dover</i> .—E. J.	
Lane, to Jan. 1, 1874.....	2 00
<i>MASSACHUSETTS-Hingham</i> .—Mor-	
ris Fearing, David Fearing, ea.	
\$1, to Jan. 1, 1874, by Rev. Jos.	
Tracy, D. D.....	2 00
<i>RHODE ISLAND-Bristol</i> .—Benja-	
min Hall, to Jan. 1, 1874, \$3;	
Mrs. S. Bradford, to Jan. 1, 1873,	
\$2.....	5 00
<i>CONNECTICUT-Middletown</i> .—Mrs.	
Sarah L. Whitteley, to Jan. 1,	
1874, \$1; <i>South Windsor</i> .—S. T.	
Wolcott, to Jan. 1, 1874, \$2.....	9 00
<i>NEW YORK-Harlem</i> .—H. W. Rip-	
ley, to Jan. 1, 1874, \$1; <i>Sackett's</i>	
<i>Harbor</i> .—Mrs. Harriet Brewster,	
to Jan. 1, 1874, \$1; <i>New York</i>	
<i>City</i> .—Clark & Maynard, to Sep.	
1, 1873, \$3; <i>Yonkers</i> .—Henry M.	
Schieffelin, to Jan. 1, 1874, \$5...	10 00
<i>NEW JERSEY-Trenton</i> .—John S.	
Chambers, to Jan. 1, 1874, \$1;	
<i>Elizabeth</i> .—Mrs. Laura Critten-	
ton, to Jan. 1, 1874, \$1; <i>Jersey</i>	
<i>City</i> .—Hon. D. S. Gregory, to	
Jan. 1, 1874, \$5.....	7 00
<i>MARYLAND-Tuneytown</i> .—Miss M.	
Birnie, to Jan. 1, 1874.....	1 00
<i>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Wash-</i>	
<i>ington</i> .—Dr. C. H. Nichols, to	
Jan. 1, 1874, \$4; <i>Georgetown</i> .—	
Mrs. H. A. Wheeler, to Jan. 1,	
1874, \$1.12.....	5 12
<i>GEORGIA-Sparta</i> .—N. Sayre, to	
Jan. 1, 1874.....	1 00
<i>OHIO-Springfield</i> .—W. W. Rice,	
to Jan. 1, 1874, \$1; <i>Ashtabula</i> .—	
L. M. Crosby, to Jan. 1, 1874, \$1;	
<i>Cedarville</i> .—Mrs. M. Dallas, to	
April 1, 1873, \$1; and H. H. Mc-	
Millan, to Oct. 1, 1873, \$1.....	4 00
<i>INDIANA-Bloomington</i> .—Rev. E.	
Ballantine, D. D., to Jan. 1,	
1874, \$1; <i>Rockville</i> .—Rev. W. Y.	
Allen, to Jan. 1, 1874, \$1.....	2 00
<i>MICHIGAN-Farmington</i> .—David	
Cudworth, to Jan. 1, 1874.....	1 00
<i>MISSOURI-Canton</i> .—Sam'l Hatch,	
to Jan. 1, 1875.....	5 00
<i>WISCONSIN-Kenosha</i> .—Mrs. Ly-	
dia Hanson, to Jan. 1, 1874.....	1 00
Repository.....	50 37
Donations.....	1198 08
Legacy.....	723 80
Miscellaneous.....	236 08
Total.....	\$2,208 33

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Vermont Colonization Society.—Hon. Luke P. Poland, Hon. Worthington C. Smith, George W. Scott, Esq., Rev. John K. Converse.

Massachusetts Colonization Society.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., Rev. Dudley C. Haynes, Dr. Henry Lyon.

New York Colonization Society.—Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D., Almon Merwin, Esq., Samuel M. Buckingham, Esq., Dr. Theodore L. Mason, Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq.

New Jersey Colonization Society.—Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, Col. Morgan L. Smith.

Pennsylvania Colonization Society.—Rev. Samuel E. Appleton.

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I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of ——— dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate, so describe it, that it can be easily identified.)

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Sec. State

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized, January 1, 1817. Incorporated, March 22, 1837.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "The American Colonization Society."

ARTICLE 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, people of color residing in the United States.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life, and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the day of the annual meeting.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington at twelve o'clock M. on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.